

PLATE I.—SOUTH END OF FLORIDA MOUNTAINS, SHOWING THEIR ABRUPT RISE OUT OF THE WIDE, FLAT BOLSON. High point in the center of the view is South Peak. All the visible part of the mountains is composed of pre-Cambrian granite. The small dark ridge at the foot of the mountains at the right consists of basalt. The bolson deposits in the foreground contain water at moderate depth, the water rising in most wells nearly to the surface.

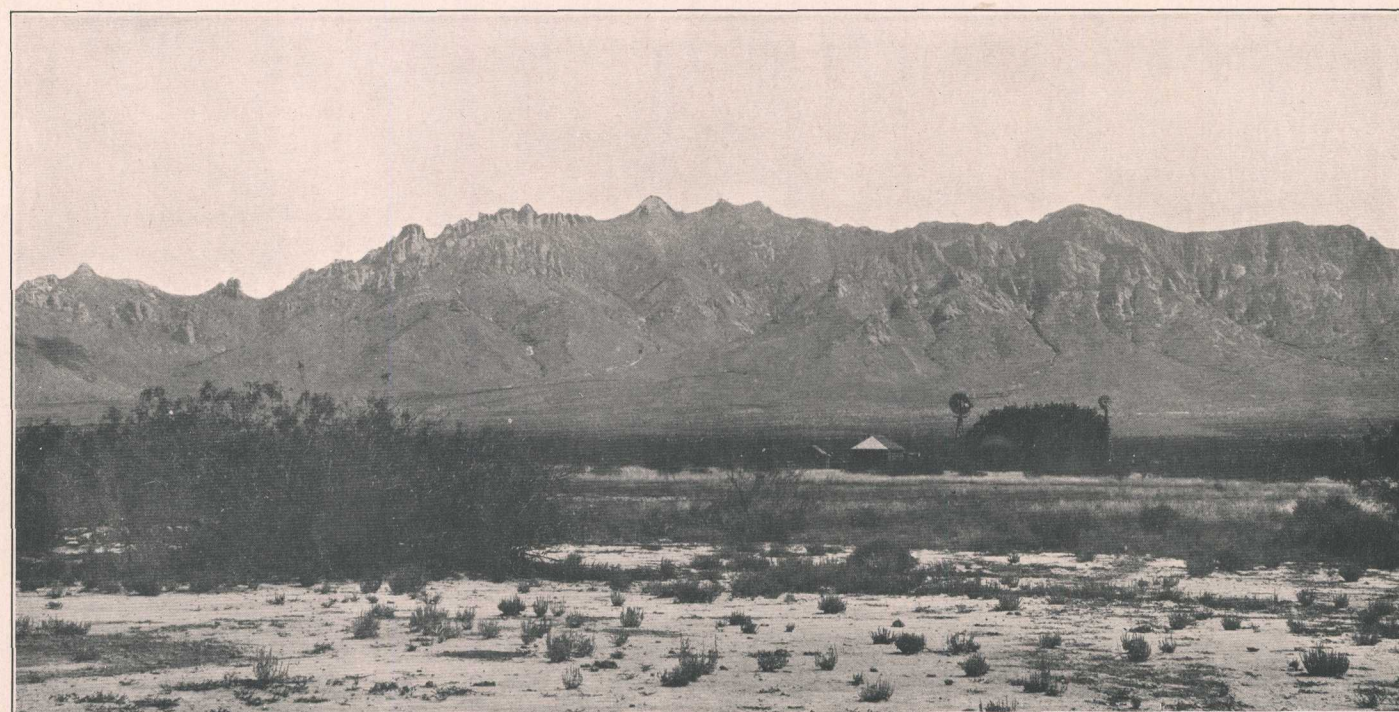


PLATE II.—WEST SIDE OF CENTRAL PART OF FLORIDA MOUNTAINS. View looking east from a point near the grade road. The south part of the mountains is composed chiefly of pre-Cambrian granite, the north part of Tertiary agglomerate. The peak at the left of the middle is Arco del Diablo.



PLATE III.—CAPITOL DOME AT NORTHWEST END OF FLORIDA MOUNTAINS. View looking northeast. The dome and the crest of the ridge in the background are capped by Tertiary agglomerate (Tag), with Lobo formation (L) just beneath. The low knob at the left is composed of pre-Cambrian granite (gr), which is overlain by Bliss sandstone (Cb), El Paso limestone (Oep), and Montoya limestone (Om). To the right of the small valley in the center of the view the rock is granite.

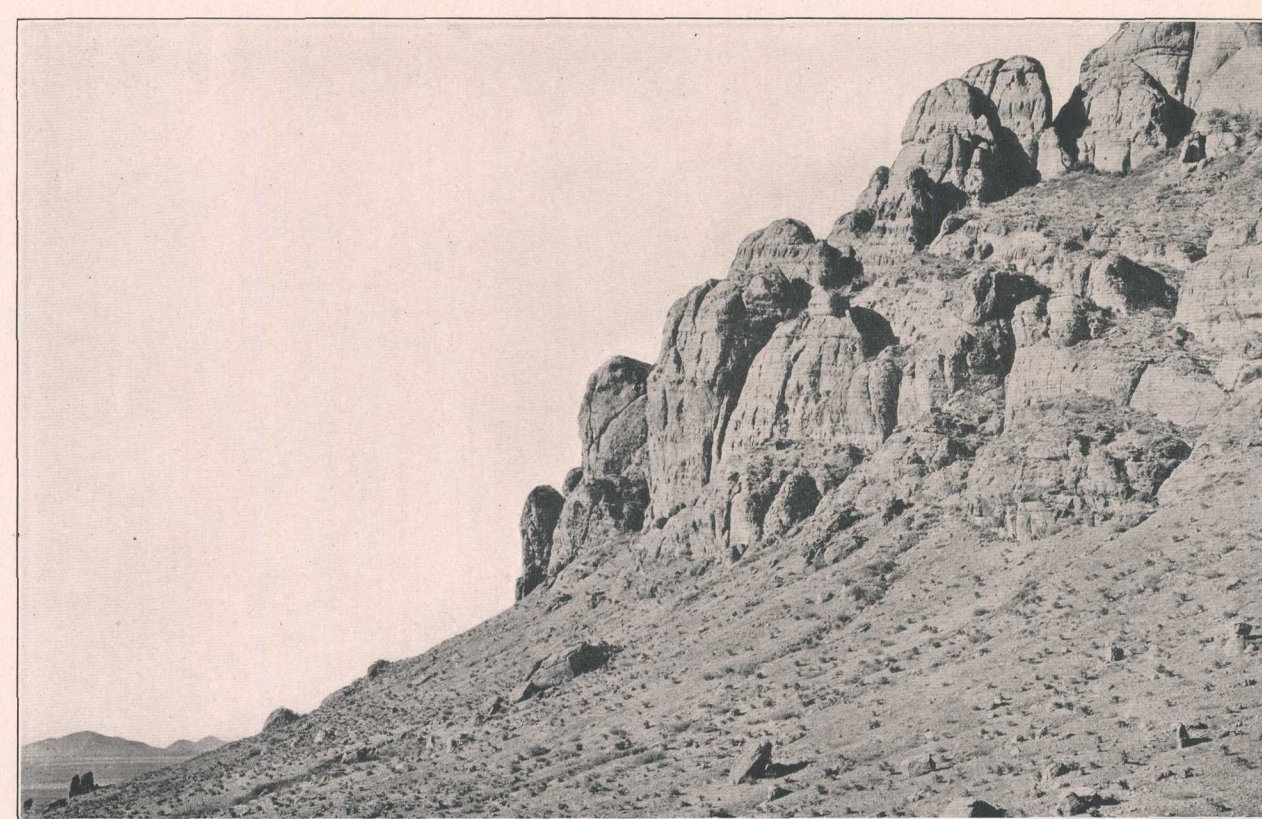


PLATE IV.—TERTIARY AGGLOMERATE ON OUTLYING KNOB AT NORTH END OF FLORIDA MOUNTAINS. View looking northwest. The stratification of the agglomerate is nearly horizontal.



PLATE V.—SPRING AT FORT CUMMINGS. View looking northeast. The water flowing through the bolson deposits is brought to the surface here by the rhyolite ledge in the foreground, which crosses the valley. Near the ranch houses in the distance at the right are the remains of the old fort. The hills beyond consist of basalt.



PLATE VI.—DRY BED OF MIMBRES RIVER EAST OF SPALDING. View looking northeast. The shallow depression in the bolson surface in the foreground is the river bed. Cooks Range in the distance; Cooks Peak at the right.



PLATE VII.—CONTACT OF GRANITE PORPHYRY AND CONGLOMERATE OF LOBO FORMATION ON SOUTH SLOPE OF FLUORITE RIDGE 1 MILE WEST OF FLUOR CAMP. View looking north. The conglomerate lies on an irregular surface of the porphyry. The contact is indicated by the hammer head.

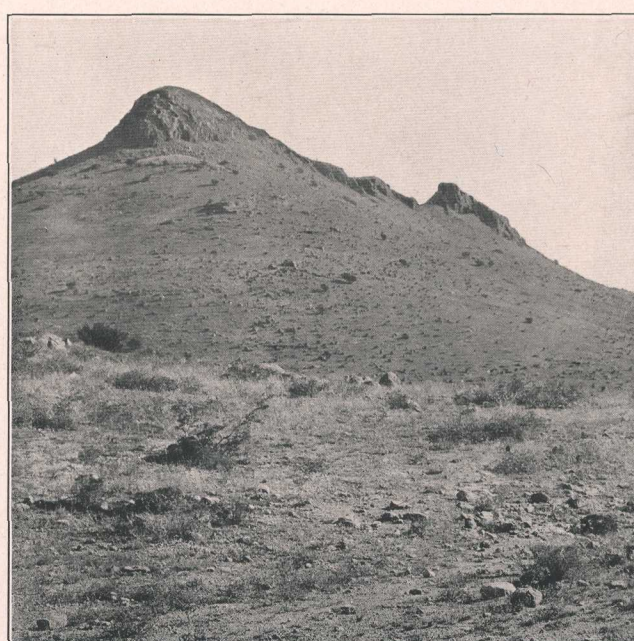


PLATE VIII.—MASSACRE PEAK, ON COOKS RANGE. View looking southwest. The peak is capped with andesite. The Butterfield trail crosses the mountain through the pass in the foreground, which is composed of agglomerate.



PLATE IX.—BLACK MOUNTAIN. View looking northwest. Top of mountain is formed by basalt flow, which overlies volcanic ash and tuff on slope. A small mass of rhyolite, felsite, and obsidian is exposed in the knoll at the left, at the base of the mountain.